SEMENOV, A.I., otv.red.; FILIPPOV, Yu.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; BASHLAVIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VOYNOVA, V.V., red.; GURARI, Ye.L., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZHIV, I.S., red.; ZARUTSKAYA, I.P., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.; KOZLOV, F.M., red.; NIKISHOV, M.I., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; SADCHIKOV, S.F., red.; TIKHOMIROV, D.I.; red.; TUTOCHKINA, V.A., red.; BALANTSEVA, I.A., red. kart; BOGDANOVA, L.A., red.kart; BOCHAROVA, I.L., red.kart; VENEVTSEVA, G.P., red.kart; VOLKOVA, A.P., red.kart; GOSTEVA, N.A., red.kart; YEFIMOVA, G.N., red.kart; ZHIV, D.I., red.kart; KRAVCHENKO, A.V., red. kart; KUBRIKOVA, N.S., red.kart; KUZNETSOVA, N.A., red.kart; KURSAKOVA, I.V., red.kart; LOBZOVA, N.A., red.kart; MERTSALOVA, L.M., red.kart; MOSTMAN, S.L., red.kart; PANFILOVA, M.V., red.kart; SEMENOVA, V.D., red.kart; SMIRNOVA, T.N., red.kart; TERESHKOVA, V.S., red.kart; FEDOROVSKAYA, G.P., red.kart; FETISOVA, N.P., red.kart; FIL'GUS, Z.Kh., red.kart; SHAPIRO, Ye.M., red.kart; SHISHKIN, Ye.A., red.kart; YASHUNICHKINA, Ye.G., red.kart. V razrabotke kart prinimali uchastiye: ALISOV, B.A., prof.; BERZINA, M.Ya.; VASILEVSKIY, L.I.; GAVRILOVA, S.A., kand.geograf.nauk; GINZBURG, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBOSHINSKAYA, I.E.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, A.I.; LAVRENKO, Ye.M., prof.; LOZINOVA, V.M., kand. tekhn.nauk; MILANOVSKIY, Ye.Ye., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., prof.; MYSHKIN, Ye.P.; PUZANOVA, V.F., kand.geograf.nauk;

(Continued on next card)

SEMENOV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.
ROZOV, N.N., prof.; SMIRNOV, D.I.; TARASOV, A.P.; TROFIMOVSKAYA, Ye.A., kand.geograf.nauk; TUGOLESOV, D.A., kand.geologo-mineral. nauk. ZININ, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Geographical atlas for secondary school teachers] Geograficheskii atlas; dlia uchitelei srednei shkoly. Izd.2. Moskva, Glav.upr. geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR, 1959. 191 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Predstavitel' Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metodov obucheniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Zaslavskiy). 2. Predstavitel' Upravleniya shkol Ministerstva prosvyashcheniya RSFSR (for Tutochkina). 3. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Lavrenko, Mikhaylov).

(Maps)

USSR/Microbiology - Soil Microbiology. F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9867

Author : Voynova, Zh.
Inst : -
Title : State of Soil Microbiology in Bulgaria.

Orig Pub : Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 2, 243-247

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USCOMM-DC-55940

VOYNOVICH, A.P., inzh.

Hydraulic calculations of the erection processes of filtering dams built by the method of rock filling from the ends in the area of ebb and flow tide fluctuation of levels. Sbor.trud. LIIZHT no.199:73-80 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Kandalaksha Bay—Dams) (Railroad engineering)

VOYNOVICH, A.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Deflectors on the piers of bridges across high-velocity water courses. Izv.VNIIG 62:201-202 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Bridges--Foundations and piers)

VOYNOVICH, P.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; KRAVTSOV, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn. nauk; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; SHVARTS, A.I., prof., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]

Head structures of the Upper Khariuzovskaya Hydroelectric Power Station on the Gromotukha River. Izv.VNIIG 61:31-42 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(East Kazakhstan Province—Hydraulic power stations)

VOYNOVICH, P. A.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Averkiyev, A. G. Kravtsov, V. I. Voynovich, P. A. Lapshin, G. N.	"A New Method of Hydraulic Study by Means of Models Under Air Pressure"	Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

VOYNOVICH, P.A.

ZEGZHDA, Aleksey Petrovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOYNOVICH, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KAPLAN, M.Ya., redaktor izdatel'stva; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Hydraulic losses due to friction in channels and pipes] Gidravlicheskie poteri na trenie v kanalakh i truboprovodakh. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po storit.i arkhit., 1957. 277p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Hydrodynamics) (Hydraulics)

KARTSEV, Ye.B., inzh.; VOYNOV, Ye.S., inzh.; BRAYNIN, V.N., tekhnik

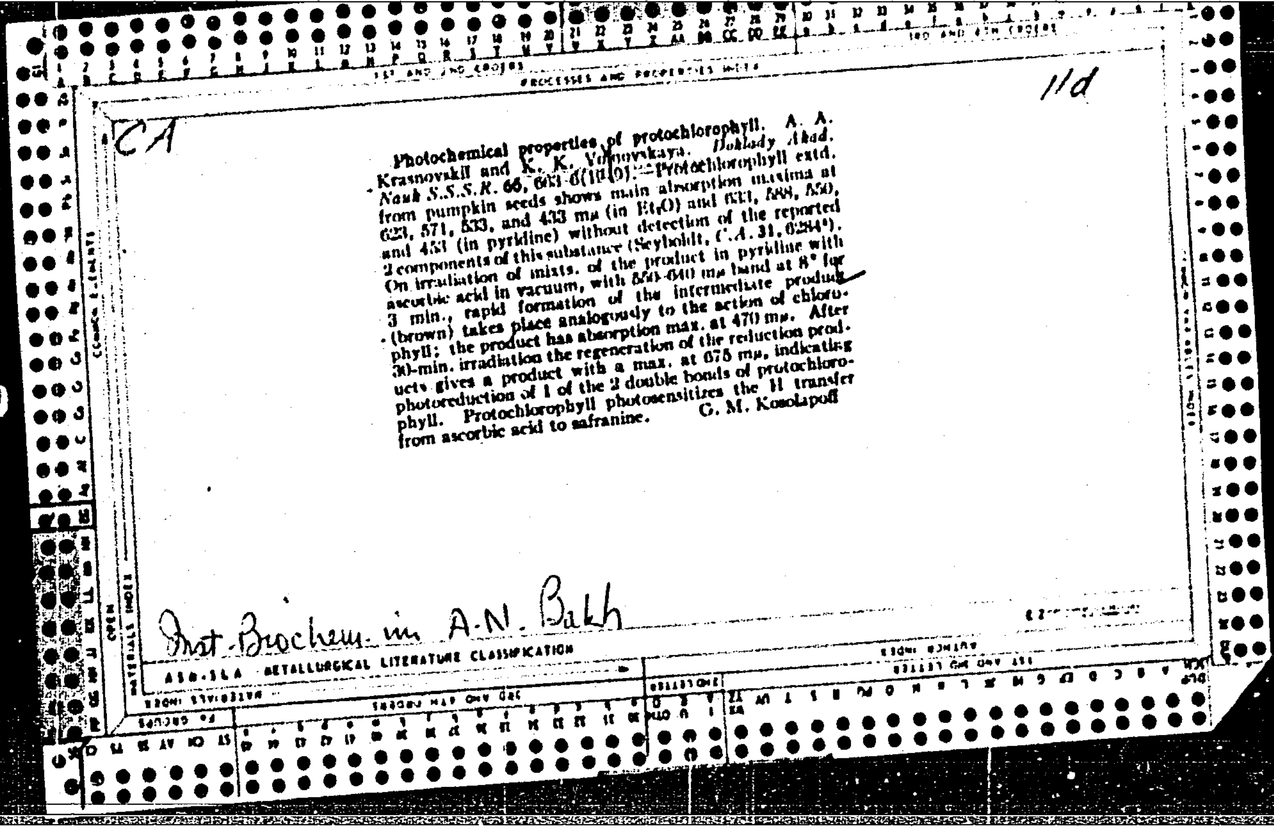
Mechanized departments of welding and flame machining of metals. [Trudy]LMZ no.11:83-98 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

VOYNOV, Ye.S., inzh.

Using Leningrad city gas for the flame machining of metals. [Trudy] LMZ no.11:119-126 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

VOYNOV, Ye.S., inzh.

Oxygen-flux trimming of hydraulic turbine blades. [Trudy]LMZ no.11:202-205 '64. (MIRA 17:12)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11d

Photochemical properties of protochlorophyll. A. A. Krasnovskii and K. K. Voinovskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 663-6(1949).—Protochlorophyll extd. from pumpkin seeds shows main absorption maxima at 623, 571, 533, and 433 mμ (in Et_2O) and 631, 588, 550, and 451 (in pyridine) without detection of the reported 2 components of this substance (Seybold, *C.A.* 31, 6284). On irradiation of mixts. of the product in pyridine with ascorbic acid in vacuum, with 560-640 mμ band at 8° for 3 min., rapid formation of the intermediate product (brown) takes place analogously to the action of chlorophyll; the product has absorption max. at 470 mμ. After 30-min. irradiation the regeneration of the reduction products gives a product with a max. at 675 mμ, indicating photoreduction of 1 of the 2 double bonds of protochlorophyll. Protochlorophyll photosensitizes the H transfer from ascorbic acid to safranine. G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Biochem. im. A.N. Bakh

KRASNOVSKY, A.A.; BRIN, G.P.; VOYNOVSKAYA, K.K.

Conditions for light-activated transformations of chlorophyll. C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., '49, 69, 393-396. (MLRA 2:10)
(BA - A I Ja '53:85)

11C

CA

Reversible photochemical reduction and oxidation of bacteriochlorophyll and bacteriopheophytin. A. A. Krasnovskil and K. K. Volnovskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 879-82(1951); cf. *C.A.* 42, 6867*a*; 45, 3002*g*. —Oxidation and reduction changes in purple sulfur bacteria were studied spectrographically with the technique employed earlier with chlorophyll. Ascorbic acid, H_2S, and Na_2S, were employed as reducing agents and O with photooxidation as the oxidizing agent. Bacteriochlorophyll (I) is rapidly photoöxidized by O forming a peroxide-type product with spectrum unlike that of a porphyrin. Irreversible process (by *o*-quinone) forms a chlorophyll-like product, i.e., with dehydrogenation and formation of an isolated double bond. Infrared abs. max. declines during photoreduction in I and in bacteriopheophytin (II) indicating the reaction does not proceed at isolated double bonds. I is more readily oxidized and less easily reduced than II. I is photoöxidized reversibly more readily than chlorophyll, but is less readily reduced. Pheophytins are reduced readily and completely.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Journal - 11 U

The nature of natural state of bacteriochlorophyll in connection with spectral properties of its colloidal solutions and solid films. A. A. Krasnovskii, K. K. Voinovskaya, and I. M. Kosobutskaya (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **85**, 389-92(1952).—Solid films of bacteriochlorophyll (from purple bacteria, cf. *C.A.* **46**, 4606f) show absorption max. at 800 and 850 mμ; at 60° the 1st max. is intensified, the latter is depressed; cooling causes reversion to original. Adsorption of water shifts the 850 max. to 870; in the presence of urea this shift is to 890 mμ. True solns. of the product show 1 max. at 780-790 mμ. Bacteriopheophytin has a max. at 850 unchanged by heating. Chlorophyll in colloidal solns. (soln. in water and coagulated by $MgCl_2$ or prepd. by diln. of org. soln. with H_2O, then coagulated as above) gives max. at 800 and 850. Suspension of macerated bacterial matter, after centrifuging and grinding at pH 6.5, shows 3 max.; heating to 60-80° shifts absorption toward 800°, and at 100° the shift is to 770 mμ, indicating complete disaggregation and soln. of the chlorophyll in the lipoid phase. Acids cause a decline of the 800 and 890 max. and a rise of 850 max. owing to formation of bacteriopheophytin. Solvents (MeOH, Me_2CO, pyridine, dioxane) lower all max. Generally, the 750-800 max. is ascribed to the least aggregated form, that at 850-890 to the most aggregated form, possibly by coordination or H bonding. Since low aggregates of pheophytin are not seen in films or colloidal solns., the latter appears to require a binding via the central Mg atom. The various polymeric forms probably exist in equil. with the monomeric active form which operates in the photosynthetic processes, having absorption max. 760-780 mμ. G. M. Kosolapoff

PA 252T1

USSR/Biology - Photosynthesis 1 Nov 52

"Participation of Bacteriochlorophyll and Chlorophyll in the Reactions of Photochemical

Transfer of Hydrogen in Solutions," A.A. Krasnovskiy, K.K. Voynovskaya, Inst Biochem imeni A.N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 87, No 1, pp 109-112

Describe results of a systematic comparative investigation of photochemical redox reactions sensitized with bacteriochlorophyll, chlorophyll a, or the corresponding pheophytins in soln. Used as initial reducing agents ascorbic acid and -

252T1

Na_2S, as hydrogen acceptors riboflavin, diphosphopyridinenucleotide, and safranin T. Conclude that transfer of H in bacterial photosynthesis proceeds as follows: H donor → F → bacteriochlorophyll → F' → reaction of CO_2 reduction (F are enzymatic and auxiliary redox systems).

252T1

VOYNOVSKAYA, K.K.

③

A method for the isolation and the spectral properties of bacteriochlorophyll and bacteriopheophytin. K. K. Voinovskaya and A. A. Krasnovskii (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 18, 620-31 (1953).—A chromatographic method for the isolation of bacteriochlorophyll and pheophytin from photosynthesizing bacteria is described and spectra of these pigments are presented. B. S. Levine

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

VOYNOVSKAYA, K. K.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Active and inactive forms of protochlorophyll, chlorophyll, and bacteriochlorophyll in photosynthesizing organisms. A. A. Krasnovskii, G. M. Kosobutskaya, and K. K. Voinovskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 1201-4 (1953).—The ability of plant pigments to enter photooxidation by atm. O_2 is suggested as a criterion of activity. Protochlorophyll formed in etiolated leaves has red abs. max. 635 mμ; illumination of leaves or colloidal suspensions yields an active form of chlorophyll, abs. max. 670 mμ. The etiolated leaves (kidney bean) show weak red fluorescence excited by Hg radiation at 305 mμ. Natural form of chlorophyll in seed coverings is inert; its abs. max. is 645 mμ, indicating aggregation in a stored form; this does not show red fluorescence. The 670 form of chlorophyll is photochemically active; its aggregated form, with abs. max. 678 mμ, is the more stable form. Bacteriochlorophyll in live organisms shows abs. max. 890, 850, and 800 mμ. The pigment in soln. show only abs max. 700-80 mμ, which varies with the solvent which in turn alters the extent of aggregation. When cultures of *Rhodopseudomonas* are illuminated, the 890 form is bleached most strongly and no significant or reproducible changes were seen in the 700-80-mμ region. Apparently the 800 form is the most photochemically active one, although it is possible that this form dissoc. into the truly active monomers. The 890 form is least stable in solvents; thus 30% pyridine causes complete elimination of this abs. max., while the 800- and 850-mμ peaks remain. G. M. Kosolapoff

VOYNOVSKAYA, K. K.

USSR/Chemistry - Biochemistry

Card	:	1/1
Authors	:	Krasnovskiy, A. A. and Voynovskaya, K. K.
Title	:	Reversible photo-chemical reduction of porphyrin into chlorine and bacteriochlorine.
Periodical	:	Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 6, 1209 - 1212, June 1954
Abstract	:	Report presents the results obtained during the investigation of the photo-reduction of hematoporphyrin which is a typical representative of the prophyrin group having no coordination bound central metal atom. The study of the reaction of photo-reduction of porphyrin into chlorine and bacterio-chlorine gives a better understanding of the biochemical nature of the bio-synthesis of chlorophyll and bacterio-chlorophyll. Nine references. Graphs.
Institution	:	Acad. of Sc. USSR, The A. N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry
Presented by	:	Academician A. N. Terenin, March 20, 1954

VOYNOVSKAYA, K. K.

USSR

The isolation of porphyrin from cultures of purple bacteria. [illegible] Biokhi[illegible] K. K. Voynovskaya and A. A. Krasnovskii [illegible] [illegible] mic acid which [illegible] was found in the medium fluid [illegible] This substance was [illegible] described for the isolation [illegible] The results of [illegible] of porph[illegible] photochemical properties are discussed. [illegible]

VOYNOVSKAYA, K.K.

The action of light [illegible] the oxidative reductive conver

[illegible] of these reactions

[illegible]

VOYNOVSKAYA, K.K.

KRASNOVSKIY, A.A.; VOYNOVSKAYA, K.K.

Reversible appearance of absorption bands within the red and near infrared region of the spectrum in the case of photoreduction of chlorophyll, protochlorophyll, and their analoges. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.5:911-914 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Tereninym.
(Photosynthesis) (Chlorophyll)

VOYNOVSKAYA, K.K.; CHUMINA, O.T.

Physiological study on self-pollinated lines and hybrids of corn in southern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR. 12:60-69 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Kazakhstan--Corn breeding)

VOYNOVSKA-KRIGER, K. K.

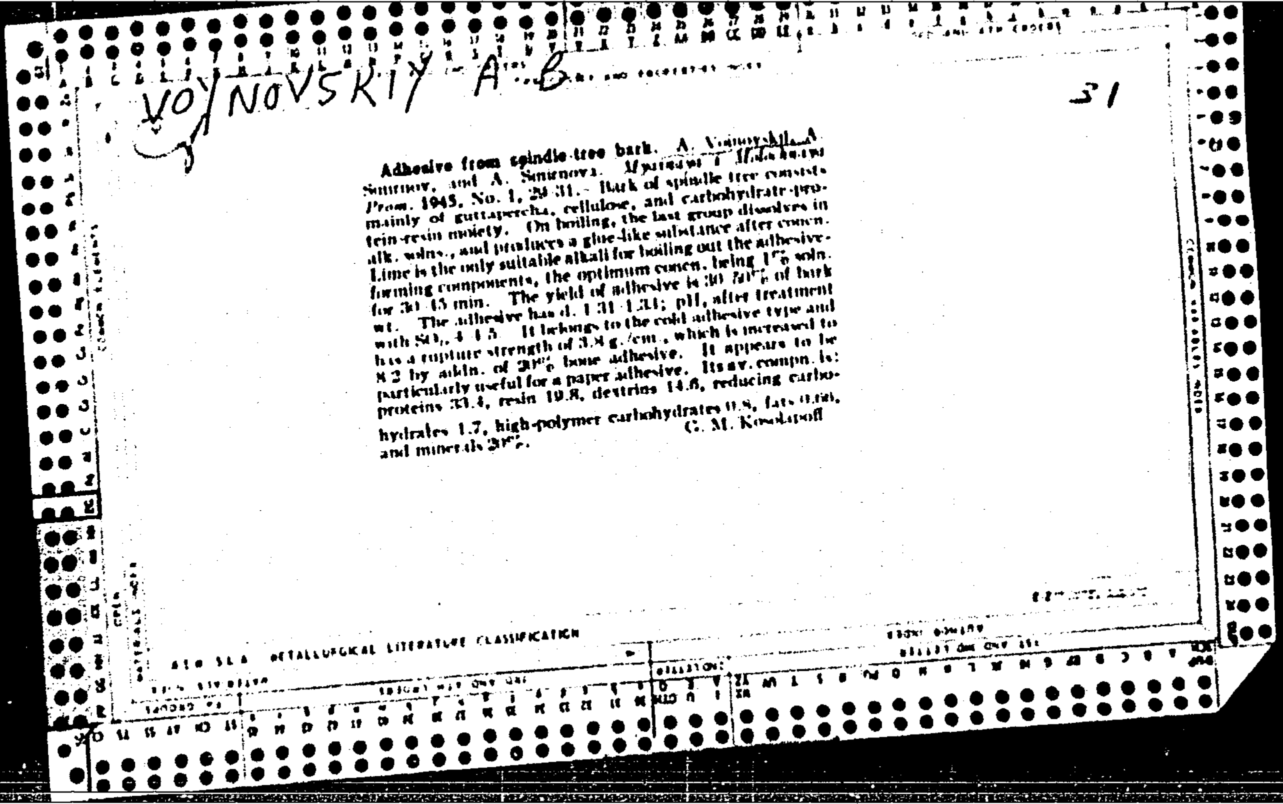
VOYNOVSKA-KRIGER, K. K.- "Investigation of the Photochemical Properties of Bacterio-Chlorophyll." Sub 30 Dec 52, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

VOYNOVSKAYA, Ye., inzh.-tekhnolog

New type of a department store. Sov. torg. 33 no.5:46-47 My '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Department stores)



VOYNOVSKIY, A. B.

31

Adhesive from spindle-tree bark. A. Voinovskii, A. Smirnov, and A. Smirnova. *Myasnaya i Molochnaya Prom.* **1945**, No. 1, 29-31.—Bark of spindle tree consists mainly of guttapercha, cellulose, and carbohydrate-protein-resin moiety. On boiling, the last group dissolves in alk. solns., and produces a glue-like substance after concn. Lime is the only suitable alkali for boiling out the adhesive-forming components, the optimum concn. being 1% soln. for 30-45 min. The yield of adhesive is 30-70% of bark wt. The adhesive has d. 1.31-1.34; pH, after treatment with SO_2, 4-4.5. It belongs to the cold adhesive type and has a rupture strength of 3.8 g./cm., which is increased to 8.2 by addn. of 20% bone adhesive. It appears to be particularly useful for a paper adhesive. Its av. compn. is: proteins 33.4, resin 19.8, dextrins 14.6, reducing carbohydrates 1.7, high-polymer carbohydrates 0.8, fats 0.00, and minerals 20%. G. M. Kosolapoff

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

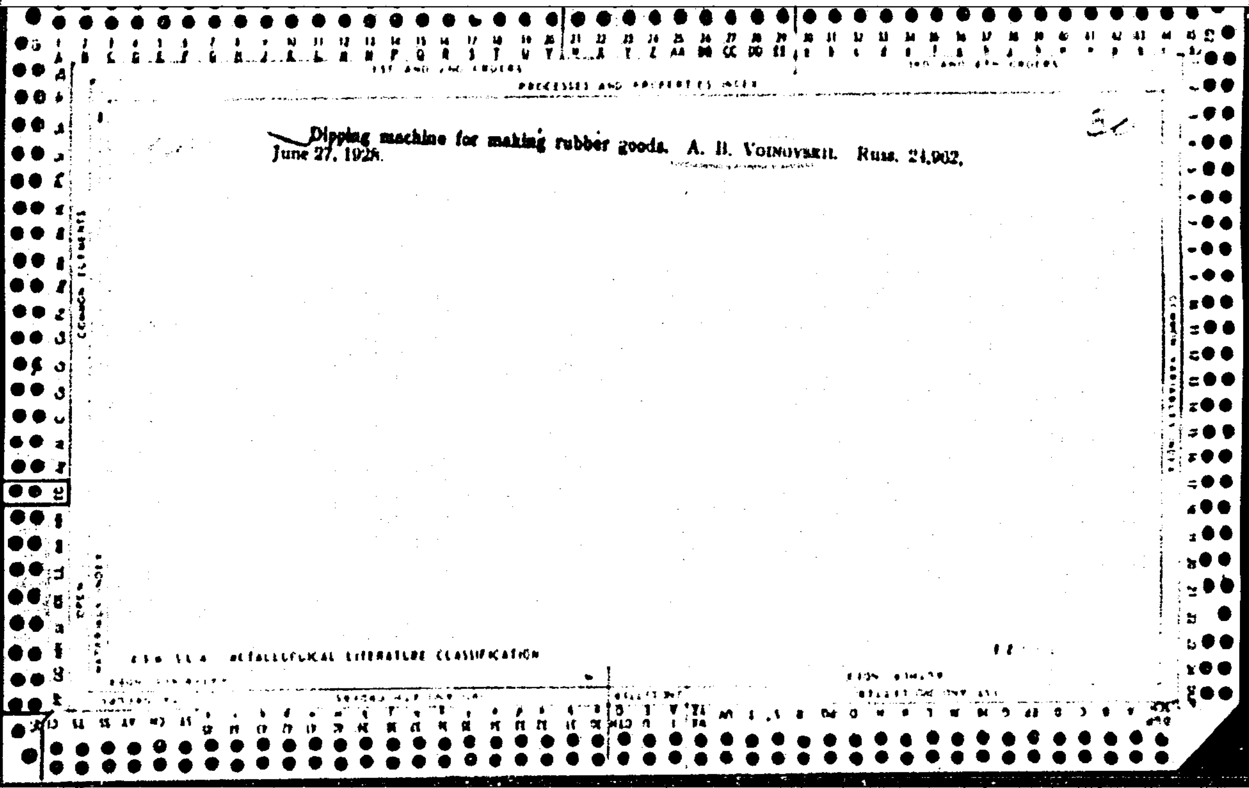
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

30

Rubber from grass. A. B. Voinovskii. Russ. 35,3[illegible], Mar. 31, 1934. The rubber-contg. plants are cut diagonally into thin strips and the latex is extd. by means of acids or basic salts. The latex is finally filtered and coagulated in the usual manner.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND CODES

3RD AND 4TH CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Dipping machine for making rubber goods. A. B. Voinovskii. Russ. 24,902, June 27, 1928.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOYNCVSKIY, A. B.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 227 - I

BOOK Call No.: TS1930.V6

Author: VOYNOVSKIY, A. B.
Full Title: GUTTA-PERCHA
Transliterated Title: Guttapercha
Publishing Data
Originating Agency: None
Publishing House: State Scientific Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature (GOSKHIMIZDAT)
Date: 1951 No. pp.: 160 No. of copies: 2,000
Editorial Staff
Editor: None Tech. Ed.: None
Editor-in-Chief: None Appraiser: None
Others: Gratitude is expressed to the following for valuable suggestions: Dogadkin, B. A., Koshelev, F. F., Prokof'yev, A. A., Bosse, G. G., Nichiporovich, A. A., Zhuravlev, V. V., and Bushmarin, N. I.
Text Data
Coverage: A description of gutta-percha plants growing in the moderate temperature zones of the U.S.S.R. is given. The technology of gutta-percha production is discussed in detail. The preparation of adhesive from gutta-percha is mentioned.

Work of Soviet scientists on gutta-percha is covered.

1/2

Guttapercha AID 227 - I

Purpose: The book is designed for university students and for technically trained personnel engaged in the production of gutta-percha, and is of possible interest to gutta-percha growers.
Facilities: Names of some Russian scientists are mentioned.
No. of Russian and Slavic References: 62; Total 73 (1881-1950).
Available: Library of Congress.

2/2

L 05211-67

ACC NR: AP6011742 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/003/0068/0069

AUTHOR: Voynovskiy, V. (Engineer)

ORG: None

17
B

TITLE: Covering of ship hulls with gas layers

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 3, 1966, 68-69

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, marine engineering, GAS MECHANICS

ABSTRACT: After examining the possibilities of lessening the ship frictional resistance by forming a gas envelope around the hull of a moving vessel, the author describes the experiments conducted in Poland on forming such a covering layer by discharging exhaust gas under the bottom of the hull. This method can be applied only to high-speed vessels of a low displacement. The discharge of cooled exhaust gas through special outlets and the development of a compact gas flow parallel to the hull bottom is explained by using two diagrams. The outlets provided with flow guides and deflectors are presented for gas layers covering 10% and 45% of the bottom surface. The experiments with these percentages of covering were conducted at speeds of 15 to 35 knots. The results of experiments for a 45% surface coverage are presented in a graph showing the gains in fuel consumption at various speeds. It is mentioned that the ship used for experiments was not well suited for a gas layer formation. It is estimated that at 10, 45 and 100% surface coverages, the reduction of the ship resistance must be 3, 10 and 30%. Orig. art. has: 3 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1

VOYNOVSKIY, V.M.

Field examination of aerial photographs in wooded regions. Geod. i kart. no.1:46-50 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Aerial photogrammetry)

VOYNOVSKIY, V.M.

Organization of work in accident prevention. Geod. i kart. no.2:42-45 F '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Surveying--Safety measures)

VOYNOVSKIY, V.M.

Setting bench marks in taiga regions. Geod.i kart. no.6: 24-27 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Bench marks)

VOYNOVSKIY, V.M.

Safety measures for topographic-geodetic field work in difficult mountain taiga regions. Geod.i kart. no.5:52-55 My '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Surveying—Safety measures)

VOYNOVSKIY, V.M.

Organizing topographic and geodetic operations in mountain taiga regions. Geod.i kart. no.5:22-24 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Surveying)

VOROB'YEV, Yu.K.; VOYNOVSKIY, Ye.V.; DORONIN, V.M.; KLYUYEV, M.M.;
TOPILIN, V.V.; SHIRYAYEV, N.A.

Effect of manufacture techniques of EI847 steel on its quality.
Stal' 21 no.12:1108-1112 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zavod "Elektrostal'".
(Steel, Stainless—Electrometallurgy)

PRIDANTSEV, M.V.; STEPANOV, V.P.; TAL'YANTSEV, V.S.; TOPILIN, V.V.;
VOYNOVSKIY, Ye.V.

Influence of electrical condition of a vacuum arc remelting on the extra-axial segregation in heat resistant alloys. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.6:81-85 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

S/133/61/000/012/004/006
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Vorob'yev, Yu.K.; Voynovskiy, Ye.V.; Doronin, V.M.; Klyuyev, M. M.; Topilin, V.V.; Shiryayev, N.A.

TITLE: The effect of the production technology on the quality of ЭИ847 (EI847) steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 12, 1961, 1,108 - 1,112

TEXT: Tests were carried out to establish the optimum technology for EI847 stainless steel smelted in 5-ton and 20-ton arc furnaces under various smelting conditions, applying also electroslag remelting and vacuum remelting. The EI847 steel contained 0.05 - 0.10% C, 14 - 17% Cr, 14 - 16% Ni, 2.5 - 3.5% Mo, 0.45 - 0.85% Nb, maximum 0.8% Si and Mn, maximum 0.02% S and maximum 0.03% P. This steel shows sufficient strength and a high ductility up to 700°C. In the various smelting processes soft iron, fresh ferro-alloys, carbon steel scrap [У7 - У12 (U7 - U12); 10 - 45], Armco iron, soft low-carbon iron, H-1 (N-1) nickel, Хр. 00000 (Khr. 00000) and Хр. 0000 (Khr. 0000) ferrochrome, molybdenum and manganese metal were used. Round 500-kg ingots were cast by bottom casting. To reduce the amount of nonmetallic inclusions in the metal and

Card 1/4

S/133/61/000/012/004/006

The effect of the production technology on the quality A054/A127

to improve its mechanical properties, the test steel was also subjected to electroslag remelting and vacuum-arc remelting. The former was carried out in the P-909 (R-909) type installation of the "Dneprospetsstal'" Plant with a 250-mm diameter mold under the following conditions:

Slag	АНФ-6 (ANF-6)	А (A)	АНФ-1П (ANF-1P)
Slag composition, %:			
CaF_2	70	40	95
CaO	—	30	5
Al_2O_3	30	30	—
Current density, amp/mm^2	0.20-0.34	0.23-0.29	0.21-0.31
Electric power consumption, kwh/ton	1,115	1,370	1,659
Output, kg/h	122.4	99.0	91.5

The ingots obtained by electroslag remelting are characterized by a compact structure and controlled solidification; the dendrite boundaries are less strongly marked than in ingots smelted under the standard conditions. The vacuum-arc remelting process was carried out in a furnace with a mold-diameter of 375 mm and a residual pressure of 10^{-1} - 10^{-2} mm Hg. 500-kg ingots were used

Card 2/4

as consumable electrodes. This method proved less efficient than electroslag remelting. The ingots subjected to this process have to be roughed before forging, in the same way as the conventional ingots, while this is not necessary for ingots remelted by the electroslag process. The chemical composition of EI847 steel after vacuum remelting only changed in such a way that some silicium, niobium and manganese cinder was formed, whereas after electroslag remelting there is some sulfur and silicium cinder. The silicium content decreased in the various heats by about 0.05 - 0.15%. The niobium-carbon ratio is at least 8 in the steel produced by the various methods tested and electroslag remelting. This ratio ensures a high resistance to intergranular corrosion when checked according to the АМ(AM) method [ГОСТ 6032-58 (GOST 6032-58)]. As to nonmetallic inclusions the purest grade was obtained when smelting a fresh charge with rimming and deoxidizing with aluminum powder under white slag and by adding niobium in the form of a nickel-niobium master alloy or ferro-niobium with a low silicon content, followed by electroslag remelting. The amount of nonmetallic inclusions decreased in this way by a factor of 1.5 - 4. The technological ductility of EI847 steel increased when casting took place under the conditions described above. An additional reduction of the bath at the end of the refining period by metallic calcium increases the amount of brittle silicate

S/133/61/000/012/004/006
The effect of the production technology on the A054/A127

and globular inclusions, but, at the same time also raises the steel ductility at high temperatures (this is contrary to the general opinion that inclusions lower the steel ductility). The highest degree of ductility in hot deformation (torsion) can be obtained in steel remelted with ANF-1P slag and a test slag containing 30% Al_2O_3, 30% CaO and 40% CaF_2. Vacuum-remelted steel is more ductile at 1,000 - 1,100°C than steel produced by electroslag remelting, at 1,150°C the ductility is about the same for both kinds of steel, while at higher temperatures the ductility of vacuum steels decreases and that of electroslag-remelted steels does not change up to 1,300°C. The electroslag remelting tests were carried out by S.A. Leybenzon, Engineer ("Dneprospetsstal'" Plant) and B. I. Medovar, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Yu.V. Latash, Candidate of Technical Sciences and B.I. Maksimovich, Engineer [Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton)]. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Elektrostal'" ("Elektrostal'" Plant)

Card 4/4

VOYNOVSKIY, Ye.V

5

S/125/61/000/001/008/016
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Vorob'yev, Yu.K., Doronin, V.M., Klyuyev, M.M., Topilin, V.V., Shiryayev, N.A., Voynovskiy, Ye.V., Medovar, B.I., Latash, Yu.V., Maksimovich, B.I.

TITLE: The effect of electro-slag remelting on th quality of chrome-
nickel molybdenum ЭИ 847 (EI847) steel

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1961, 52-56

TEXT: The authors present the results of experiments carried out with arc
furnace, vacuum furnace, and electro-slag processes. The chemical composi-
tion of the EI847 grade steel is (%): 0.10-0.15 C, 14-17 Cr, 14-16 Ni, 2.5-
3.5 Mo, 0.45-0.85 Nb, not over 0.8 Si, 0.8 Mn, 0.02 S and 0.03 P. It is
austenitic, is used mainly for seamless pierced and rolled tubes, and the
ductility at high temperature is of primary importance. The austenitic
structure of this steel is not subjected to γ → α transformation at high
cold deformation or any heat treatment. The surplus component is carboni-

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S/125/61/000/001/008/016
A161/A133

The effect of electro-slag remelting ...

tride. Cubic $Cr_{23}C_6$ carbide and the intermetallic $MoFe_2$ phase were revealed
along with Nb carbonitride by X-ray analysis after long aging at 600-700°C.
Aging for 500-7,000 hours at 550-700° does not cause any tendency to inter-
crystalline corrosion when EI847 steel is preliminarily hardened. The 100-
hour strength limit for hardened EI847 steel is 25 kg/mm² at 650°, and 30 kg/
mm² at 600°. In the tests electro-slag remelting was carried out in a P-909
(R909) unit, in a 250 mm diameter crystallizer; the consumable electrodes
were forged rods 140 mm in diameter, cleaned with emery wheel. No defects of
any kind were found in ingots prepared by electro-slag remelting (Fig.2).
Ingots produced by arc remelting in the vacuum were nearly as sound. The
presence of globular inclusions is apparently due to the high contamination
of the initial metal before remelting. The steel produced by electro-slag
and vacuum remelting had a higher ductility than steel melted by any arc fur-
nace process (Fig.4); electro-slag remelted steel was less subject to over-
heating (its ductility remained at same level up to 1,300°C. Conclusions:
1) Purest (from nonmetallic inclusions) EI847 steel melted in arc furnaces
was obtained in the process with a fresh charge with rimming and slag deoxi-
dation by aluminum powder, and by employing Ni-Nb alloys, or ferroniobium
with a low Si content. This process ensures the best ductility of the steel

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S/125/61/000/001/008/016
A161/A133

The effect of electro-slag remelting ...

at high and ordinary temperatures. 2) If very high purity is required the
EI847 steel must be melted using either the electro-slag or vacuum arc re-
melting with consumable electrodes. Both these methods result also in the
highest technological ductility. 3) Ingots produced with the electro-slag
process differ from ordinary ingots by a more dense structure, absence of
pipes, loose center structure, segregation and other defects. 4) The ulti-
mate strength of EI847 steel slightly decreases after electro-slag remelting,
and the yield limit increases. The higher yield limit is due to a decreased
dendritic heterogeneity owing to the particular crystallization conditions
in water-cooled copper ingot molds. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Lenina zavod "Elektrostal'" im.I.F.Tevosyana (Order of Lenin "Elektrostal" Plant im.I.F.Tevosyan) - Yu.K. Vorob'yev, V.M. Doronin, M.M. Klyuyev, V.V. Topilin, N.A. Shiryayev, Ye.V. Voynovskiy; Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.Ye.O.Patona ("Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Electric Welding Institute im.Ye.O.Paton AS UkrSSR) - B.I. Medovar, Yu.V. Latash and B.I. Maksimovich

Card 3/3

S/125/62/000/005/006/010
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Klyuyev, M.M., Topilin, V.V. and Voynovskiy, Ye.V.

TITLE: Drop transfer of electrode metal in electroslag remelting of heavy electrodes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 5, 1962, 44-48

TEXT: The article presents data of experiments at the "Elektrostal'" Plant with electroslag remelting of 90, 140 and 200 mm diameter electrodes of armco iron and several steel grades, with electromagnetic rotation of slag and metal bath in the mold and variations in the slag composition. Slags of the CaF_2-Al_2O_3 system were produced using АНФ-6 (ANF-6) and АНФ-1П (ANF-1P) fluxes with additions of Al_2O_3. Oscillograms clearly showed drop transfer, i.e. incontinuous flow of metal from the electrode, with one exception (oscillogram of process with electrode, 200 mm in diameter, and ANF-1P flux with 1% addition of Al_2O_3). The importance of drop transfer is stressed because the contact surface area of

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S/125/62/000/005/006/010
D040/D113

Drop transfer of electrode metal in electroslag....

drops with molten slag is much greater than the contact surface area in arc steel furnaces. It appeared that electrodynamic forces (pinch effect) and surface tension have the strongest effect on drop transfer, and that these forces increase with increasing electrode diameter; this explains why the weight of drops only slightly depended on the slag bath depth. Drops were fixed on armco iron electrodes, 90 mm in diameter, and the content of Si and S was determined in the drops, the electrode and the remelted metal. It is assumed that Si may oxidize during drop formation, and that S separates from the metal later. Conslusions: (1) Metal drop transfer from electrodes of all diameters up to 200 mm and in all studied process variations was observed. (2) The drop size increased with increasing Al_2O_3 content in the flux of the CaF_2-Al_2O_3 system, as well as with electromagnetic rotation of the slag and metal bath, and it did not depend on the slag bath depth. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

Drop transfer of electrode metal in electroslag.... S/125/62/000/005/006/010
D040/D113

drops with molten slag is much greater than the contact surface area in arc steel furnaces. It appeared that electrodynamic forces (pinch effect) and surface tension have the strongest effect on drop transfer, and that these forces increase with increasing electrode diameter; this explains why the weight of drops only slightly depended on the slag bath depth. Drops were fixed on armco iron electrodes, 90 mm in diameter, and the content of Si and S was determined in the drops, the electrode and the remelted metal. It is assumed that Si may oxidize during drop formation, and that S separates from the metal later. Conslusions: (1) Metal drop transfer from electrodes of all diameters up to 200 mm and in all studied process variations was observed. (2) The drop size increased with increasing Al_2O_3 content in the flux of the CaF_2-Al_2O_3 system, as well as with electromagnetic rotation of the slag and metal bath, and it did not depend on the slag bath depth. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

S/125/62/000/005/006/010
D040/D113

Drop transfer of electrode metal in electroslag....

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Lenina elektrometallurgicheskiy zavod "Elektrostal'" im. I.F. Tevosyana (Electrometallurgical "Order of Lenin" "Elektrostal'" Plant im. I.F. Tevosyan)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1961

Card 3/3

TOPILIN, V.V.; KLYUYEV, M.M.; VOYNOVSKIY, Ye.V.; DORONIN, V.M.; ROZANOV, D.P.

Electric slag remelting of heat-resistant, stainless steels. Stal'
23 no.9:805-809 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KLYUYEV, M.M.; TOPILIN, V.V.; VOYNOVSKIY, Ye.V.; ROZANOV, D.P.; DORONIN, V.M.

Studying optimal conditions for the removal of oxygen and oxide inclusions in electric slag remelting. Avtom. svar. 15 no.3: 86-87 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Zone melting)

34463
S/125/62/000/003/008/008
D040/D113

1.2300

AUTHORS: Klyuyev, M.M., Topilin, V.V., Voynovskiy, Ye.V., Rozanov, D.P., and Doronin, V.M.

TITLE: An investigation of optimum conditions for eliminating oxygen and oxide inclusions in electro-slag remelting.

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1962, 86-87

TEXT: The effect of shielding of the slag pool and the end of the consumable electrode, the electrode surface state, and the use of fresh and spent slag on the elimination of oxygen and inclusions in electro-slag remelting, was studied on heat-resistant ЭП 65 (ЭИ 961ф) [EP65 (EI961F)] steel. Ingots, 1200-1250 kg in weight and 425 mm in diameter, were cast in an Р -951 (R-951) unit. Remelting was tried with fresh and used АНФ -6 (ANF-6) fluxes, with scale-coated and scale-free electrodes. Shielding by nitrogen and carbon tetrachloride with and without a lid on the mold was also used. Best results were obtained with scale-free electrodes, fresh slag with a low con-

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An investigation ...

tent of nondurable oxides (SiO_2, FeO, Cr_2O_3, MnO) and shielding of the slag pool. Best shielding results were obtained with a lid on the mold. The oxygen content was reduced from 0.005% in the electrode to an average of 0.003% in the ingot after remelting; the content of oxide and silicate inclusions dropped by slightly over 50%. Introductions of nitrogen under the shielding lid further reduced the oxygen content from 0.005 to 0.002%, and the content of inclusions dropped correspondingly. It was stated that the top of electro-slag ingots, consisting of metal solidified after the furnace has been switched off, contained more oxygen than the tail portion where the oxygen content was 2-2.5 times less than in the initial metal. The use of spent slags for remelting EP65 steel does not help to eliminate oxygen and results in more globular inclusions. The composition of nonmetallic inclusions in comparison to the initial metal and through the height of electro-slag ingots, is different due to increased content of silica, iron oxides, chromium and manganese, and reduced alumina content. Metal remelted by electro-slag process with the use of the investigated shielding methods has an improved plasticity and impact strength in tests of longitudinal and

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D040/D113

An investigation ...

particularly transverse specimens, as well as less anisotropic mechanical properties. It was stated that the impact strength of metal, particularly in transverse specimens, increased with diminishing content of oxide inclusions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation].

X

Card 3/3

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Question of the structure of the northern end of the subpolar portion of the Urals. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 26 no. 4:99-102 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Ural Mountains--Geology, Structural)

3(5)

AUTHOR: Voynovskiy-Kriger, K. G.

SOV/20-124-4-45/67

TITLE: On the Problem of the Tectonic Contact of Facies (K voprosu o tektonicheskom sblizhenii fatsiy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 890-892 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A sudden change of contemporary facies on the crossing of a tectonic suture is usually considered an "extremely important" criterion of overthrust, which process results in an extensive horizontal displacement (Ref 1). In the paper under consideration the author tries to prove that the application of this current notion to all cases may lead to errors; a tectonic contact of facies can take place even in minor horizontal displacements. Rather little is known on the material conditions under which the folding occurs. Different compositions, structures, and textures of the sediments give rise to the assumption that some of them became plastic at different times, whereas others still remained solid and immovable; thus the stage was set for the folding of the former sediments. This situation inevitably resulted in incongruous folding. The contact surfaces of 2 different masses eventually were turned into a rift surface and subsequently into a gliding surface of one mass on the other. With a further increase of the stresses and tensions these

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On the Problem of the Tectonic Contact of Facies

SOV/20-124-4-45/67

complete surfaces are primarily used as weakened zones for the formation of overthrust surfaces. Rifts are frequently accompanied by overthrust phenomena at the upper structural stage. Consequently it can be assumed that below some considerable overthrusts fissures of rifts have remained, which are now covered by overthrust masses. In such cases it is obvious that the facies contact has not been effected by overthrust, but that such contact must have existed before. Marked facies differences of the contemporary sediments meeting at the overthrust line are, in this case, independent of the extent of the horizontal displacement, although their age range may be considerable. The structure of the earth crust in the geosynclinal areas throws new light on the problem discussed. This crust is split up into an intricate system of elongated small prisms or lenses that consist of different sediment masses. These comparatively small bodies are separated from one another in space by flat, steeply placed bodies at the transition facies. Here small prisms of different materials are brought into contact on almost vertical surfaces. At the onset of folding, prisms of different materials are not simultaneously involved in the movement. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

On the Problem of the Tectonic Contact of Facies SOV/20-124-4-45/67

ASSOCIATION: Kazakhskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut g. Alma-Ata
(Kazakh Institute of Mining Metallurgy, City of Alma-Ata)

PRESENTED: October 11, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1958

Card 3/3

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Carboniferous sediments of the Lemva facies-structural zone (western slope of the Arctic Urals). Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol.38no.2:56-77 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Ural Mountain region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Tectonic contact of facies. Dokl. AN SSSR 124 no.4:890-892 F '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1.Kazakhskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut g. Alma-Ata. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Geology, Structural)

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Tectonic structure and main stages in the geotectonic development of the Pechora Coal Basin. Trudy Lab.geol. ugl. no.6:412-423 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Trest "Pechorauglegeologiya."
(Pechora Basin--Coal geology)

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Some structural problems of the Pechora Coal Basin. Trudy Inst. geol.nauk. no.90:103-107 '47. (MLRA 9:11)
(Pechora Basin--Coal geology)

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Stability of facies conditions and their limitations in the geological past. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 21 no.2:3-12 F '56.(MLRA 9:5)

1. Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR i Trest "Pechorauglegeologiya", g. Vorkuta.
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Ordovician deposits of the *Lemva* facies and structural zone
(western slope of the Arctic Urals). Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.
35 no. 3:51-68 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 14:2)
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Ural Mountains)

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 148 (USSR) 15-57-7-9742

AUTHOR: Voynovskiy-Kriger, K. G.

TITLE: Tectonic Structure and Stages of Geotectonic Development of the Pechora Coal Basin (O tektonicheskoy strukture i osnovnykh etapakh geotektonicheskogo razvitiya Pechorskogo ugol'nogo bassenya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Labor. geol. uglya AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 6, pp 412-423

ABSTRACT: The Permian coal-bearing deposits of the Pechora coal basin lie on thick limestone sediments of the Carboniferous, Devonian and Gothlandian. The deposits are covered by thin platform-type deposits of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods; these, in turn, are covered with a thick blanket of Quaternary sediments. The thickness of the Permian deposits reaches several kilometers. It increases in the direction of Pai Khoy

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Tectonic Structure and Stages of Geotectonic Development (Cont.) 15-57-7-9742

Range and the Urals, where it attains its maximum. The stage of metamorphism of the rocks and of coal also increases in the same direction. Anticlinal structures formed in the Hercynian epoch are located in the Pechora coal basin. Fractures with widths ranging from some scores of meters to 3 km formed in the Paleozoic period. This activity was renewed by Alpine tectogenesis. Four geotectonic stages are distinguished: the pre-Ordovician, Ordovician, Gothlandian, and the Carboniferous and Permian. Various conditions of sedimentation and oscillating movements characterize these stages. The Pechora coal basin existed in the form of a marginal flexure between the Urals and Timan Range in the Permian period. A transition from coal-bearing deposits to flysch may be traced in the Urals. A replacement of coal-bearing deposits by platform deposits is observed in the direction of Timan Range. The anticlines and faults in the coal-bearing deposits are parallel to the tectonic pattern of the pre-Permian foundation.
Card 2/2

Ye. G. Martynov

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.; VASILYUK, N.P.

Paleozoogeographical survey of Carboniferous corals in the U.S.S.R.
Paleont. zhur. no.2:3-7 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Donetskiy industrial'nyy institut.

(Corals, Fossil)

IA 1T113

USSR/Geology

1947

"Some Data on the Determination of the Degree of Contraction Under the Diagenesis of Some Lower Permian Deposits," K G Voinovsky-Krigher, and V V Pogorevitch, 4 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk USSR Ser Geol" No 2

1T113

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER, K.G.

Devonian sediments of the Lemva facies-structural zone and adjacent regions (western slopes of the Polar Urals). Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 37 no.2:103-123 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VOYNOVSKIY-Kriger, K.G.

Dynamics of development of the septum in the ontogenesis of Tetracoralla. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 29 no.5:51-64 S-O '54.
(Corals, Fossil) (MIRA 8:1)

VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER,K.G.

Concerning the terms "uplift" and "depression." Biul.MOIP. Otd. geol.30 no.4:9-24 Jl-Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Geology--Terminology)

VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, V. V., PAVLOVSKIY, Ye. N.

The Outstanding Soviet Scholar V. P. Filatov.

VOYENNO-METSINSKIY ZHURNAL (MILITARY MEDICAL JOURNAL), No 3, 1955. p. 92

VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, V. V.

MALINOVSKIY, A.A.; MUCHNIK, S.R.; VOINO-YASENETSKIY, V.V.

Discussion of critical considerations of prof. A.M. Zabludovskiy on tissue therapy. Vest. khir., Moskva 73 no.6:53-59 Nov-Dec 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Ukrainian Experimental Institute of Eye Diseases imeni Academician V.P. Filátov (Director -- V.P. Filatov).

VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, A.V.

ORBELI, L.A., redaktor; VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, A.V., redaktor; TARASOV, G.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; ARONS, R.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Studies in evolutionary physiology] Materialy po evoliutsionnoi fiziologii. Pod red. L.A.Orbeli. Moskva, Vol.2. 1957. 234 p. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii. (PHYSIOLOGY)

VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, A.V.

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 50/52

Authors : Voyno-Yasenetskiy, A. V.

Title : Effect of Co^{60} gamma-radiation on the process of ovulation, fecundation and embryonic development of frogs

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/2, 389-391, Jan 11, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on frogs with induced ovulation and fecundation to determine the effect of Co^{60} gamma-radiation on the embryonic development of frogs. Results obtained are described. Table.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, Group for individual works of Academician L. A. Orbeli

Presented by: Academician L. A. Orbeli, November 6, 1954

VOYNO-YASENETSKAYA, M.K.

[redacted]

Study of dysenteric infection in laboratory animals. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 28 no.4:65-69 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Leningradskogo institute epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera.

(DYSENTERY, exper.
study method of course in mice)

VOYNO-YASENETSKAYA, M.K.

Program of plenary sessions of the Leningrad Branch of the Mechnikov Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases in 1956. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.5: 154-155 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

VOYNO-YASENETSKAYA, A.V.

Effect of epibulbar anesthesia on the action of miotics and mydriatics. Uch. zap. UEIGB 5:99-108 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

*

ORBELI, Leon Abgarovich [deceased]; VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, A.V., red. toma; VOSKRESENSKAYA, A.K., red. toma; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., red. [deceased]; ASRATYAN, E.A., red.; KREPS, Ye.M., red.; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., red.; LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., red.; TONKIKH, A.V., prof., red.; GOL'DANSKAYA, M.I., red. izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Selected works in five volumes] Izbrannye trudy v piati tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. [Problems of evolutionary physiology] Voprosy evoliutsionnoi fiziologii. 1961. 455 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Koshtoyants, Asratyan, Kreps). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ginetsinskiy, Lebedinskiy).

(PHYSIOLOGY)

PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A., prof.; YEROSHEVSKIY, T.I., prof.; BARKHASH, S.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

International European Symposium on Corneal Transplantation. Oft. zhur. 16 no.2:109-119 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(CORNEA—TRANSPLANTATION—CONGRESSES)

VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, M.V., (Leningrad), YAMPOL'SKAYA, S.A., (L'vov)

Histopathology of scleroma. Arkh.pat. 18 no.4:34-42 '56 (MIRA 11:10)
(RHINOSCLEROMA, pathol.)

MUCHNIK, S.R., VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, V.V., BUSHMICH, D.G.

First All-Union Conference on Tissue Incompatibility and the Transplantation of Organs and Tissues. Oft.zhur. 13 no.4:251-255 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

(TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES, ETC.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.10/3 Gen.Pathology Mar 57

795. VOYNO-YASENETSKIY M.V. and YAMPOLSKAYA S.A. Leningrad and Lvov.
*Histopathology of scleroma (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL.
1956, 18/4 (34-42) Illus. 13
Perusal of the literature reveals the striking fact that early stages of scleroma
have only very rarely been examined. The present study is based on 500 biopsy
specimens from the otorhinolaryngological clinic of the Lvov Medical Institute.
Among them there were also early cases (less than 3 months) and multiple biopsy
specimens from one person. It was observed that in the so-called early cases there
were already definite scleroses and that after 20 to 30 yr. of illness relatively ear-
ly infiltrations could be found. The presence of fresh small-celled granulation tis-
sue, which would represent the 1st stage, between typical Mikulicz cells (stage II)
and cicatricial tissue (stage III) is also in contradiction to the classical classifica-
tion. Consequently, the histological changes in scleroma are much more complica-
ted than has been assumed up to now. Of essential significance for the formation of
scleroma nodules are reactive processes between the agents (Frisch's rods) and
the organism. It was noted that the agents of scleroma may be in the Mikulicz cells
for a long period and may even multiply. The Mikulicz cellsbear the greatest similari-
ty to pseudoxanthoma cells; hyaline inclusion bodies were only very rarely observed in
them. The inflammatory reaction seems to be of small efficacy in scleroma. The his-
tology of scleroma is shown in 13 clear microphotographs. Brandt - Berlin (V, 11)

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(CIML 24:1)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences.

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KAVETSKIY, R.Ye.,redaktor; VOROB'YEV, A.M., professor, redaktor; PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A., st. nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLODYUK, N.F., st. nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MARCHENKO, L.D., redaktor; SIVACHENKO, Ye.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tissue therapy; biogenic stimulators; corneal transplantation] Tkanevaia terapiia. Biogennye stimuliatory. Peresadka rogovitsy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR, 1953. 306 p. [Microfilm]
(MLRA 7:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Kavetskiy) 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Vorob'yev) 3. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiyev. Institut fiziologii.
(Tissue extractions)
(Transplantation (Physiology))

MALINOVSKIY, A.A.; MUCHNIK, S.R.; VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, V.V.

In regard to professor A.M.Zabludovskii's critical remarks on tissue therapy. Vest.khir. 73 no.6:53-59 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney im. akademika V.P.Filatova (direktor - akademik V.P.Filatov).
(Tissue extracts) (Zabludovskii, Anton Martynovich, 1881-)

17(10,13)

AUTHORS: Zayko, N. N., Voyno-Yasenetskiy, V. V. SOV/20-125-2-54/64

TITLE: Peculiarities of the Development of Neuroparalytic Keratitis in Partial Denervation of the Cornea (Osobennosti razvitiya neyroparaliticheskogo keratita pri denervatsii chasti rogovitsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 428-431 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is known, complicated pathological variations in the eye are caused by transection of the nervus trigeminus. They show a dystrophic nature. There are two principal views concerning the aforesaid sickness (NK): a) all is due to external harmful effects (drying out, trauma, infection, Refs 1-3); b) other scientists, however, maintain that the transection mentioned disturbs the trophic effect of the nervous system (Refs 4,5). There are reasons for the assumption that antidromous impulses play an important part herein, which are directed through the divided nerve against the eye (Refs 6-8). Recently, data have been collected according to which trophic disturbances in various tissues of the eye occur during the intervention also in the case of elimination of external effects. It was the purpose of the present paper to clarify

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Peculiarities of the Development of Neuroparalytic
Keratitis in Partial Denervation of the Cornea SOV/20-125-2-54/64

whether NK can be formed if the cornea is partly denerved before. Further, the authors tried to obtain data on the inclusion of the autotransplantate on a cornea with interrupted innervation. The cornea of rabbits was denerved by a deep cut or a complete trepanation according to the method of references 9, 10. The nervus trigeminus was transected according to the method of reference 4, i.e. 6-9 days after the treatment of the cornea or simultaneously. The eye-lids of the corresponding side were then sewn together. The other eye was operated in a similar way, but the nervus trigeminus of its side was left intact. The following results were obtained: the aforesaid partial denervation of the cornea does not prevent the formation of NK. On the contrary, dystrophic variations are caused in the denerved section more rapidly and more intensely. This does not indicate, however, that the reflex mechanism does not play any part herein. The results only indicate that the neurotrophic factor is not the only one in this case. The NK pathogenesis is complex, wherein three main factors are implied: a) The disturbance of trophicity; b) of the tissue liquid, and c) the external

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Peculiarities of the Development of Neuroparalytic
Keratitis in Partial Denervation of the Cornea SOV/20-125-2-54/64

harmful effects which hit an insensitive cornea. Thus, NK may be produced also with the elimination of external effects. Two factors fought one another in the experiments: on the one hand, the partial denervation of the cornea protected the latter from a current of dystrophic nervous effects (among them also the antidromous effect), on the other hand, the transection of the n. trigeminus caused complicated trophic disturbances throughout the eye. This must affect the nutrition of the autotransplantate. A further conclusion may be drawn from the experiments: the transection of the n. trigeminus deteriorates the healing of the wound after trepanation, which is also unfavorable to the inclusion of the autotransplantate. There are 2 figures and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

Peculiarities of the Development of Neuroparalytic Keratitis in Partial Denervation of the Cornea SOV/20-125-2-54/64

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy meditsinskiy institut (Odessa Medical Institute) Ukrainskiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. V. P. Filatova (Ukrainian Experimental Institute of Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy imeni V. P. Filatov)

PRESENTED: November 19, 1958, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1958

Card 4/4

VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, V.V.

Role of immune and allergic reactions in the taking of a graft and conditions of their manifestation in keratoplasty. Uch.zap. UEIGB 5:52-72 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

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(MIRA 9:7)

1.Ukrainskiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney imeni V.P.Filatova. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
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[Surgery in cases of suppuration] Ocherki gnoinoi khirurgii. Izd. 3-e. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1956. 630 p. (MLRA 9:8)
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Studying the transformation of phosphates in soils of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Pochvovedenie no.1:87-94 Ja '60.
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1. Kazanskiy gosuniversitet.
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VOYNOV, B.A., inzhener.

Magnesium used for desulfurizing low Bessemer steel. Lit.proizv.
no.3:13 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Steel alloys--Metallurgy)

VOYNOV DIMIT"R, Gerogiyev

I-28

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Food Industry

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 13967

Author : Voynov Dimit"r Georgiyev

Title : "Brynza" Cheese

Orig Pub : Priroda (Sofiya), 1955, 4, No 4, 45-49

Abstract : For the manufacture of Bulgarian "Brynza" cheese, use is
made of pasteurized sheep milk having an acidity below
26° Turner; to 100kg milk are added 10-15 g or 20-30 g
of 50% solution of $CaCl_2$, and ferment containing a cul-
ture of Strept. termophilus, and the mixture is maintai-
ned at 28-30° for 1.5-2 hours. In determining the neces-
sary amount of ferment its curdling capacity must be ta-
ken into account, which is ascertained by a separate test.
The cheese paste is allowed to drain, is cut with a chee-
se knife and pressed to a moisture content of 65-70%.
The cheese cake is made into lumps (12x12 cm) which are

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Card 1/2

REDULESKU, Al. [Radulescu, Al.], akademik; VOYNYA, A. [Voinia, A.], kand.med.nauk

Treatment of congenital hip dislocation. Ortop.,travm.i protez. no.2:3-9 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Adres avtora: Bukharest, Gospital' Brynkovyany, klinika ortopedii. (HIP JOINT--DISLOCATION)